

Espada, from the Andes of Ecuador and Peru, but differs in the much wider interorbital space and in the longer snout.

With the adult specimen described above, there is a very young one (No. 55,321, U. S. N. M.), only 17 mm. long, but fully developed. It has evidently just been severed from its mother, as the two strings, issuing one on each side from the chest near the shoulder look as if they had just been ruptured. When received, the mother specimen had the back covered with a loose flap of skin which came off easily when gently lifted by the forceps. On the exposed side of this flap there are about 12 pairs of whitish cords, apparently freshly ruptured and similar to the ones on the chest of the young one, which indicate that at least so many young ones had been attached to the mother's back just previous to capture. This condition fully bears out the account given by Boulenger of the closely related *Cerathyla bubalus* carrying its eggs on the back (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 115-116). The young ones evidently undergo their entire development while attached to the mother, after which the skin of her back, to which the eggs adhered, sloughs off. On the piece of skin shed there are distinct impressions of the outlines of the eggs, apparently at least 14. This would indicate a larger number of eggs than in *C. bubalus*, in the specimen of which recorded by Boulenger there were only 9.

In the adult specimen the neural spines of the dorsal vertebræ protrude on the back like a series of saw-teeth. It is also worthy of notice that the diapophyses of the sacral vertebræ are distinctly dilated.

